

JAMES E. GREGG, PRINCIPAL GEORGE P. PHENIX, VICE PRINCIPAL FRANK K. ROGERS, TREASURER
WILLIAM H. SCOVILLE, SECRETARY

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, PRESIDENT	SAMUEL C. MITCHELL
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, VICE PRESIDENT	ALEXANDER B. TROWBRIDGE
FRANCIS G. PEABODY, VICE PRESIDENT	CHESTER B. EMERSON
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY	JAMES E. GREGG
CHARLES E. BIGELOW	ROBERT R. MOTON
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES	W. CAMERON FORBES
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN	HENRY WILDER FOOTE
FRANK W. DARLING	HOMER L. FERGUSON
J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD	

*A circular of information to all who
are interested in the education of the
American Indian*

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

June 1, 1922

In April, 1878, at the request of Captain R. H. Pratt, a group of seventeen Indians, who had been held in Florida as prisoners of war, were admitted to Hampton Institute, which had been established by General S. C. Armstrong, ten years before, as a normal and industrial school for Negroes. The satisfactory progress of these first Indian students led to the addition of forty-nine more from the Northwest in the autumn of the same year. The enterprise immediately won the interest and sympathy of President Hayes and of the Honorable Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior; and in the following year the Government established at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a school for Indians to provide training similar to that of Hampton in elementary subjects, agriculture, and the mechanic arts.

The Government continued to give financial support to the education of Indians at Hampton until 1912. The enrollment rose to 160 in 1887; in 1911-'12 it had fallen to 81; in the following year, when the appropriation had been withdrawn, it was 44; in 1918-'19 it was 16; this year there have been 29 Indian students.

It is evident that the lack of Government aid, the distance of Hampton from the more important reservations, and the fact that this is not distinctly an Indian school have operated and will operate powerfully to hinder Indian students from coming to

Hampton. Furthermore, the strengthening in recent years of the schools in the West—both the Government schools and those under private and church management—has in large measure met the need of such training as Hampton offers.

In April of this year, Miss Caroline W. Andrus, who, succeeding Miss Cora M. Folsom, has been for about fifteen years Indian Correspondent and in charge of the Indian Record Office, resigned her position; and in view of the present small enrollment of Indian students, the Trustees of the Institute have decided to appoint no one to succeed her, with the understanding that her work shall be cared for, so far as possible, by the other officers of the school. It is not in the least intended to cut off or to discourage the admission of Indian students; all who wish and are qualified to enter the Institute will be welcomed and, as before, will be gladly granted all its privileges. In view of the good record which many of the Indian graduates and part-course former students of Hampton have made, it is to be desired that there may continue to be a representative group of Indian students here. The entrance requirements are now somewhat higher than they have been; new students should be able to do work of high-school grade. But the advanced courses in teacher-training, home economics, business, and agriculture, as well as the eleven courses of the Trade School in carpentry, blacksmithing, automobile mechanics, etc., are stronger than they have ever been; in agriculture and in normal training, courses are now offered leading to

the degrees of B. S. in Agricultural Education and B. A. in Education. It is hoped that there may be some Indian students who will wish to take advantage of these courses. As in the past, special attention will be given to the care of all students in manners and morals; and the inculcation of practical Christianity is held to be the most important purpose for which the Hampton School exists.

Catalogues and other material describing the life and work of Hampton Institute will be sent gladly upon application; and questions upon any points not covered by this circular will be welcomed.

James E. Gregg
Principal